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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE:)	
)	
7 BAY CORP.)	Chapter 11
)	Case No. 15-14885-FJB
Debtor)	
)	

**DEBTOR'S ~~FIFTH~~ FOURTH AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF
DEBTOR'S FOURTH AMENDED PLAN OF LIQUIDATION DATED SEPTEMBER 27,
2017**

I. INTRODUCTION

This Disclosure Statement has been prepared by the above Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession, 7 Bay Corp, and its counsel ("Debtor")

On December 17, 2015, the above Debtor filed a voluntary petition seeking relief under Chapter 11. The United States Bankruptcy Court has not passed upon the accuracy or content of any of the representations contained herein. Each creditor or party-in-interest is urged to make a determination based upon the Plan of Liquidation proffered by the Debtor dated September 27, 2017 (the "Plan"), to which this Disclosure Statement pertains, based upon his/her/its own particular interests. A copy of the Plan is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

The Date of this Disclosure Statement is ~~October 6~~ September 27, 2017.

The Debtor is filing a Plan of Liquidation with this Court along with this Disclosure Statement (hereinafter the "Plan" and "Disclosure"). Various definitions indicated in the Plan are specifically incorporated by reference herein.

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. sec. 1125, the Debtor must provide all known creditors with a Disclosure Statement, which has been approved by the Court, after notice and a hearing. The

within Disclosure Statement should be reviewed carefully by each and every party in rendering a determination whether to accept or reject the Plan. The Debtor and Proponent recommend that you vote to accept the Plan. Each creditor should, however, review the Plan and this Disclosure Statement and all of its exhibits carefully, in their entirety, and determine whether or not to accept or reject the Plan based upon that creditor's independent judgment and evaluation. The description of the Plan in this Disclosure Statement is in summary form and is qualified by reference to the actual terms and conditions of the Plan, which should be reviewed carefully before making a decision to accept or reject the Plan.

The purpose of this Disclosure Statement is to provide creditors, note holders and stockholders adequate information regarding the prior history and current affairs of the Debtor and certain information about the Debtor so as to enable them to make a reasoned judgment as to whether or not to vote for the Plan of Liquidation.

NO REPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING THE DEBTOR, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING THE VALUE OF ITS PROPERTY, ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEBTOR OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION MADE TO SECURE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN WHICH IS OTHER THAN AS CONTAINED IN THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY CREDITOR.

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AND THE EXHIBITS ANNEXED HERETO HAVE NOT BEEN SUBJECT TO A CERTIFIED AUDIT. NOTHING CONTAINED HEREIN SHALL CONSTITUTE AN ADMISSION OF ANY FACT OR LIABILITY BY ANY PARTY, OR BE ADMISSIBLE IN ANY PROCEEDING INVOLVING THE DEBTOR OR ANY OTHER PARTY. THE RECORDS KEPT BY THE DEBTOR ARE NOT WARRANTED OR REPRESENTED TO BE WITHOUT ANY INACCURACY OR OMISSION. HOWEVER, EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO BE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE.

The Debtor believes that the Plan will maximize the return to creditors on their Claims. **ACCORDINGLY, THE DEBTOR URGES ALL CREDITORS TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE PLAN.**

INFORMATION ABOUT THE REORGANIZATION PROCESS

1.1 Purpose Of Disclosure Statement

This Disclosure Statement includes background information about the Debtor and also identifies the classes into which creditors have been placed by the Plan. The Disclosure Statement describes the proposed treatment of each of those classes if the Plan is confirmed. In addition, this Disclosure Statement contains information concerning the Debtor's future prospects in the event of confirmation or, in the alternative, the prospects if confirmation is denied or the proposed Plan does not become effective.

Upon approval by the Bankruptcy Court, this Disclosure Statement and the Exhibits described will have been found to contain, in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy

Code, adequate information of a kind and in sufficient detail that would enable a reasonable, hypothetical investor typical of a holder of impaired claims or interests to make an informed judgment about the Plan. Approval of this Disclosure Statement by the Bankruptcy Court, however, does not constitute a recommendation by the Bankruptcy Court either for or against the Plan.

1.2 Voting Procedure

All creditors entitled to vote on the Plan may cast their votes for or against the Plan by completing, dating, signing and causing the Ballot Form accompanying this Disclosure Statement to be returned to the following address or via facsimile:

McAuliffe & Associates, P.C.
430 Lexington Street
Newton, MA 02466
Fax: 617-558-6882

Ballots must be received **on or before 4:30 P.M. (EST) on _____, 2017** to be counted in the voting. Ballots received after this time will not be counted in the voting unless the Bankruptcy Court so orders.

As prescribed by the Bankruptcy Code and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Claims asserted against, and equity interests in, the Debtor are placed into “classes”. The Plan designates eight separate Classes of Claims and Interests. The classification of Claims and Interests and the treatment of each Class is discussed in detail in Debtor’s Plan of Liquidation.

The Debtor believes that the Plan provides the best possible recoveries to the claimants and that acceptance of the Plan is in the best interest of every class of claimants. Accordingly, the Debtor recommends a vote for “ACCEPTANCE” of the Plan.

1.3 Ballots

Accompanying this Disclosure Statement are appropriate Ballots for acceptance or rejection of the Plan. Each party in interest entitled to vote on the Plan will receive a Ballot (for each class of claim or interest to which it belongs). Because some parties may be in more than one class for voting purposes, in some instances more than one Ballot has been included with the Disclosure Statement.

Members of Classes Two, Four, Five, Six, and Seven are impaired and are voting Classes. Each member of a voting Class will be asked to vote for acceptance or rejection of the Plan. A party who holds claims in more than one Class should complete a Ballot for each Class with respect to the applicable portion of its claim included in each Class.

Any completed ballot received that does not indicate either an acceptance or rejection of the Plan or that indicates both an acceptance and a rejection of the Plan will be counted as accepting the Plan.

1.4 The Confirmation Hearing

The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled a hearing on confirmation of the Plan to commence on _____, 2017 at _____.m., or as soon thereafter as the parties can be heard. The Confirmation Hearing will be held before the Honorable Frank J. Bailey, United States Bankruptcy Judge, at John W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse, 5 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts. At the hearing, the Bankruptcy Court will consider whether the Plan satisfies the various requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, including whether it is feasible and whether it is in the best interests of holders of claims and interests. The Bankruptcy Court will also receive and consider a Report of Plan Voting prepared by the Debtor and summarizing the votes for acceptance or rejection of the Plan by the parties entitled to vote.

1.5 Acceptances Necessary To Confirm Plan

At the Confirmation Hearing, the Bankruptcy Court must determine, among other things, whether each impaired Class has accepted the Plan. Under Section 1126 of the Bankruptcy Code, an impaired Class is deemed to have accepted the Plan if at least 2/3 in amount and more than 1/2 in number of the Allowed Claims of Class members who have voted to accept or reject the Plan have voted for acceptance of the Plan. Further, unless there is acceptance of the Plan by all members of an impaired Class, the Bankruptcy Court must also determine that under the Plan, Class members will receive property of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than the amount that such Class members would receive or retain if the Debtor was liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code on the Effective Date of the Plan.

1.6 Confirmation of The Plan Without The Necessary Acceptances.

The Plan may be confirmed even if it is not accepted by one or all of the impaired Classes if the Bankruptcy Court finds that the Plan does not discriminate unfairly against and is fair and equitable as to such Class or Classes. This provision is set forth in Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and requires that, among other things, the claimants must either receive the full value of their claims or, if they receive less, no Class with junior liquidation priority may receive anything. This is known as the “absolute priority rule.”

The Debtor may, at its option, choose to rely on Section 1129(b) to seek confirmation of the Plan if it is not accepted by all impaired Classes of Creditors. The Debtor may make any such modifications or amendments to the Plan, and any such modifications or amendments shall be filed with the Court and served on all parties in interest entitled to receive notice of the Confirmation Hearing, at least one (1) day prior to such hearing. In the event that the Debtor determines to modify or amend the plan to effectuate a “cramdown” the filing and service of the modifications and amendments, if any, in accordance with this paragraph shall be deemed to be adequate notice of the Debtor’s intention to seek “cramdown” and no other notice will be required. In the event that the Debtor determines to seek “cramdown” without modifying or

amending the Plan, the Debtor shall not be required to file or serve any notice in connection therewith. All holders of Claims and Interest are hereby advised that the Debtor may seek “cramdown” of the Plan in its current form over the rejecting votes of any impaired Class at the Confirmation Hearing without further notice.

Nothing contained in the foregoing paragraph shall limit the ability of the Debtor to modify the Plan at or before the Confirmation Hearing, subject to Bankruptcy Court approval, without further notice.

II. THE DEBTOR

The Debtor owns the remaining development rights for 8 units in a fully permitted waterfront condominium parcel of real property located on 7 Bay Street in Hull, MA. The original project consisted of 11 units, of which 3 units have been sold to third parties. The Debtor was formed in 2006 by Steven Buckley, (the principal and owner of 100% of the shares) to develop the Real Property. Mr. Buckley commenced the permitting process on this Project in 1998 prior to forming the Debtor Corporation. After receiving the permits in 2006, Mr. Buckley formed the Debtor and purchased the land. Thereafter, he spent approximately 6 years obtaining the construction financing necessary to complete the buildout of the flood resistant foundation, weathertight “shell and cap” of the building, complete the interior systems (electrical & plumbing, etc), frame interior units to the studs and board as well as common areas and outside landscaping

III. PROBLEMS LEADING TO CHAPTER 11 FILING

In March 2013, Debtor obtained a \$2,600,000 construction loan from United Bank in addition to a \$375,000 revolving line of credit. As part of these loans, United Bank obtained additional collateral to secure its obligations on real property owned by Mr. Buckley at 10 Malta Street, Hull, MA, (a multi-family development) and 51 Manomet Street, Hull, Massachusetts, (his residence).

A. Geisser Lawsuit

In mid-2013, a dispute arose between the general contractor of the project, Pentagon Construction (also owned 100% by Steven Buckley) (“Pentagon”) and Dennis P. Geisser & Sons d/b/a Atlas Systems of New England (“Geisser”) with respect to the work being completed by Geisser on the Debtor’s property. Geisser was contracted to install the foundation and piers. The Debtor filed a civil action against Geisser in Plymouth Superior Court (PLCV2013-00860) and Geisser filed a mechanic’s lien against the Debtor’s property and initiated its own lawsuit against the Debtor and Pentagon (PLCV2013-1018). Both of these civil actions have been consolidated. In order to sell Unit #1 of the project, Mr. Buckley purchased a bond in May 2015 in order to provide payment in the event Geisser prevailed on a judgment. On May 5, 2016 Debtor filed a stipulation of settlement with Geisser, which resolves the claims of Geisser, the Debtor and Pentagon¹. This Settlement Agreement was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on

¹ Pentagon is a building and construction contractor wholly owned by the Debtor’s principal as discussed, *infra*.

May 27, 2016 The Debtor received \$20,000 from the settlement when the funds were paid over by US Surety Insurance. These funds have been utilized by the Debtor primarily for soft costs related to insurance and miscellaneous payments toward continued operations.

B. National Lumber

On or about October 10, 2014, Debtor granted a lien to National Lumber in the approximate amount of \$243,041.22. The basis of this lien was a Credit Agreement between Pentagon Construction, Inc. and National Lumber. The purpose of this mortgage was "...to secure the full payment and satisfaction of all current and future obligations owed to National by an entity known as Pentagon Construction, Inc..." (Plymouth County Registry of Deeds; Book 44842, Page 180) for sums due for National Lumber's sale and delivery of lumber and building materials on credit or account to Pentagon, dated from December 2009. National accepted this lien in exchange for not seeking rights to file a mechanics lien for the materials used on the Debtor's project.

C. Avidia Bank

Further, on or about March 2015, Debtor granted a mortgage to Avidia Bank in the amount of \$250,000². The basis of this mortgage was a Revolving Demand Note between Pentagon Construction, the Debtor, Steven Buckley and Avidia evidenced by a Note between the Debtor, Pentagon and Avidia. All the funds borrowed from Avidia were directly deposited to an account under the name of Pentagon Construction and primarily for the benefit of Pentagon and its business which is the general contractor for the Debtor's project. A portion of these funds were used to construct the interior of the units and common areas. The Debtor asserts that approximately 85% of the funds that were received by Pentagon were used for the benefit of the Debtor's Project. Either the Debtor or Independent Fiduciary will evaluate, investigate and recommend as to whether or not a "Recovery Action" pursuant to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and Rules is warranted against Avidia. Any recoveries will inure to the benefit of the Chapter 11 Estate and the Confirmed Debtor and added to the distributions provided for in the Amended Plan.

D. Sale of Unit #1

In May 2015, the Debtor completed Unit #1 as well as the model Unit #3. Debtor sold Unit#1 for \$585,000, and from the sale proceeds United Bank received \$450,000 towards its loan. In or around June 2015, United declared a default against the Debtor and initiated foreclosure proceedings. A foreclosure auction was scheduled for December 17, 2016, and the Debtor filed the within chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding prior to that imminent auction. Upon

² Debtor asserts that pursuant to bankruptcy and non-bankruptcy law the amount, extent, validity and priority of this lien is subject to Bankruptcy Court determination. In conjunction with the filing of its Disclosure statement and Plan of Reorganization, the Debtor may file the appropriate adversary proceeding to determine the amount, extent, validity, and priority of the claim/lien, but until a determination is made by this Court Debtor will maintain the status quo of the lien rights asserted. Any payments made to Avidia will be subject to Court determination on the application of the funds.

information and belief, on or about December 16, 2015, United assigned the Debtor's notes and mortgages to an affiliate UB Properties, LLC.

IV. DEBTOR'S CHAPTER 11 FILING

The Debtor filed the within chapter 11 bankruptcy case on December 17, 2015 in order to halt a foreclosure of the real property initiated by United Bank and protect the interests of the junior lienholders, trade creditors and equity interests. On December 30, 2015, United filed a *Motion for Order Determining the Debtor is a Single Asset Real Estate Debtor within the Meaning of 11 U.S.C. sec. 101(51B)*. The Debtor did not oppose this motion and on January 19, 2016 the Court entered an order determining the Debtor to be a single-asset real estate case. In or around January 20, 2016, the Debtor filed applications to employ Saul Cohen as its real estate broker to continue the marketing and sale of the Units and to employ Barry Gordon, Esq., as Special Counsel to assist in the closing of the Units. Further on January 20, 2016, the Debtor filed a *Motion for Interim and Final Order Authorizing Debtor to Obtain Debtor-in-Possession Financing Under 11 U.S.C. § 364 on an Unsecured Basis* (doc. no. 31) ("Unsecured Financing Motion"). Pentagon Construction, the entity wholly owned by Debtor's principal, Steven Buckley, agreed to expend its own funds in order to complete the work on Unit #3 in order to sell the Unit. The Unsecured Financing Motion was approved by this Court on February 5, 2016 and Pentagon was able to complete the work needed on Unit #3.

In addition, on January 20, 2016 Debtor filed a *Motion for Order Authorizing Private Sale of Property of the Estate* (doc. no. 30) ("Sale Motion") in order to sell Unit #3. The Sale Motion was objected to by United, National Lumber and Avidia. After two hearings on the Sale Motion, this Court allowed the Unit #3 sale, over the objections of National Lumber and Avidia on February 5, 2016 ("Sale Order"). On February 16, 2016 Avidia filed a notice of appeal of the Sale Order to the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. No stay of the Sale Order was obtained by Avidia and on February 29, 2016 Unit #3 was sold to Steven and Jean Roche. From the proceeds of the sale, after the ordinary and customary costs of closing, United received \$475,000. The appeal of Avidia has subsequently been dismissed by the United States District Court for failure to prosecute.

Further, on March 4, 2016 Debtor filed a *Motion for Authorization of (1) Use of Cash Collateral, (2) Granting of Replacement Liens, and (3) Additional Relief* (doc no. 109) ("Cash Collateral Motion") for use of \$40,424 of remaining proceeds from the sale of Unit #3. United, National and Avidia objected to the Cash Collateral Motion. After an interim hearing, on March 11, 2016 this Court granted Debtor's limited use of Cash Collateral in order to make an interest payment to United and to pay insurance. On March 29, 2016 the Court held a final hearing on the Cash Collateral Motion and allowed Debtor's use of the funds in accordance with a supplemental budget submitted to the Court.

On March 25, 2016, United filed a *Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay* (doc. no. 141) ("Relief Motion"), seeking relief to foreclose on Debtor's property. The Debtor, National Lumber, and Avidia filed oppositions to the Relief Motion on March 28, 2016 and a non-evidentiary hearing was held on the Relief Motion on March 29, 2016. The Court held an

evidentiary hearing on the Relief Motion for April 25, 2016, and on May 16, 2016. On May 26, 2016 the Court denied the Relief Motion.

Finally, on March 28, 2016, the Debtor submitted a *Motion for an Order Authorizing PostPetition Financing on a First Priority Secured Basis* (doc. no. 146) (“DIP Financing Motion”) in order to obtain \$275,000 in debtor-in-possession financing from A.E. Kingsley and T. Barry O’Brien (“DIP Lender”) on a first-priority secured basis. The funds were used to complete Unit #2 and a second unit and the proceeds from the sale of these units were used to pay the DIP Lender, and the secured lenders, as well as provide additional funds to complete the remaining units. The Court held an evidentiary hearing on the Debtor’s DIP Financing Motion on April 25, 2016 and May 16, 2016. The Debtor filed a *Supplement to Motion for an Order Authorizing PostPetition Financing on a First Priority Secured Basis* on May 18, 2016 (“DIP Financing Supplement”) in order to update the information and cure any deficiencies. United filed an objection to the DIP Financing Supplement. The Court denied the Debtor’s DIP Financing Motion, without prejudice, and scheduled a hearing on the DIP Financing Supplement for June 15, 2016. On June 17, 2016 the Bankruptcy Court approved the Debtor’s DIP Financing Supplement and on or about July 21, 2016 the Debtor closed the DIP financing loan with the DIP Lender. Since closing on the DIP financing, the Debtor borrowed approximately \$125,000 for the direct construction costs (excluding the Closing costs and interest reserves as delineated in the DIP Motion Loan Documents) from the DIP Lender and these funds were repaid upon the closing of Unit #2 described below.

In or around October 2016, the Debtor completed construction of Unit #2 and obtained a certificate of occupancy. On September 21, 2016 the Debtor filed a *Motion for Order Authorizing Private Sale of Property of the Estate* (docket no. 276) in order to complete the sale to the Unit #2 buyer, Sule Ozturkman. The sale motion was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on October 5, 2016 and the Debtor closed on the sale of Unit #2 on October 28, 2016. From the proceeds of the sale, after customary closing costs, AE Kingsley received \$144,268.37, and UB Properties received \$250,000. On October 12, 2016, the Debtor filed a *Motion for Authorization of (1) Use of Cash Collateral, (2) Granting of Replacement Liens, and (3) Additional Relief* with respect to the remaining \$44,870.08 proceeds from the sale. This motion was allowed by the Bankruptcy Court on November 9, 2016. In accordance with the cash collateral motion, the Debtor received \$37,737.60 and the remaining \$7,132.48 was applied to the UB outstanding loan.

On December 11, 2016, the Debtor entered into a purchase and sale agreement for Unit #7 in the amount of \$515,000 with Ellen Hartman. On December 15, 2016, the Debtor filed a *Motion for Order Authorizing Private Sale of Property of the Estate* (docket no. 322). The Court allowed the sale motion on December 20, 2016. In accordance with the Stipulation, the Debtor was required to close on the sale of Unit #7 by March 1, 2017 or otherwise default on the Stipulation with United Bank, *discussed infra*. Debtor was unable to meet the March 1, 2017 deadline and UB filed a *Certificate of Non-Compliance* (docket no. 356). On April 20, 2017, the debtor entered into a purchase and sale agreement for Unit #11 in the amount of \$545,000 and on March 31, 2017 Debtor entered into a purchase and sale agreement for Unit #8 in the amount of \$705,000. Despite these additional agreements, UB scheduled a foreclosure sale of the property for May 12, 2017 and paid off the outstanding DIP Facility to AE Kingsley (approximately

\$35,000) prior to the foreclosure sale date. On April 26, 2017, with the foreclosure sale pending, Debtor assented with the United States Trustee to convert this chapter 11 reorganization case to chapter 7. On April 27, 2017, Donald Lassman was appointed the chapter 7 trustee. Immediately prior to the foreclosure sale, on or about May 12, 2017, National Lumber purchased the UB notes, mortgages, and liens on any additional collateral. National Lumber thereafter cancelled the foreclosure sale. On May 18, 2017, the Debtor filed a *Motion to Convert Case to Chapter 11* (docket no. 389), which was granted by the Court on June 2, 2017. On or about August 31, 2017, the Debtor paid the chapter 7 trustee \$4,000 towards his approved costs and fee incurred during the period the case was in chapter 7. The Debtor currently owes the chapter 7 trustee approximately \$5,900.00 in outstanding costs and expenses.

National Lumber has agreed to allow the chapter 11 Debtor to continue construction of the units and will provide the funds necessary under a revolving loan facility, similar to the AE Kingsley facility, to continue construction, subject to Court approval. On May 28, 2017, Debtor entered into a purchase and sale agreement for Unit #6 in the amount of \$545,000.

On June 6, 2017, Debtor submitted an *Expedited Motion for Order Authorizing Private Sale of Property of the Estate* for Units 11, 8 and 6 (docket nos. 404, 405, and 406, respectively). In addition on June 9, 2017 filed an *Expedited Motion for an Order Authorizing PostPetition Financing on a First Priority Secured Basis* for approval of the \$275,000 DIP loan facility with National Lumber. On June 13, 2017, the Court entered orders approving the sale motions and DIP financing motion. Since the approval of the sale motions and DIP financing motions, the buyers of Units, #7 and #8 have withdrawn their offers due to the delays encountered with the foreclosure sale and then the transition of the DIP Loan facility. Debtor continues construction of the two units currently under agreement and anticipates closing on these units in or around September 15, 2017.

Debtor anticipates seeking approval of additional DIP Loan funds (\$170,000) from the Court in order to complete a model unit, Unit #7, and for additional funds to complete construction of Units #6 and #11, pay the chapter 7 trustee and counsel approved fees, and fund the deferred points and deferred prepaid interest to the DIP Lender. The Debtor and the DIP Lender will seek approval of this request in a separate motion to the Court.

V. DEBTOR'S POST-PETITION FINANCING

After requesting from each of the secured lenders and lienholders the necessary limited funds for completion of the units on a step by step basis, (all those requests having been denied), the Debtor entered into a term sheet with AE Kingsley, LLC and T Barry O'Brien for a \$275,000 one year term loan to finish construction of Unit #2 and commence work on the next unit under agreement. The loan agreement provides that upon completion and sale of the two units, the DIP Lender will provide additional financing for a third unit provided a binding and enforceable purchase and sale agreement has been executed. The AE Kingsley, LLC and T. Barry O'Brien facility has been paid off and the lien has been discharged. National Lumber has agreed to provide funds for construction on the same terms and conditions as the AE Kingsley, LLC and T.

Barry O'Brien facility. This DIP Loan between National Lumber and the Debtor was approved by the Court on June 13, 2017. In addition, Debtor's budget provides for Debtor to retain a portion of the future sale proceeds to be used to fund construction of additional units that are under agreement in the future. After the sale of the two units (#6, #11), Debtor anticipates either continuing to work with the DIP Lender, National Lumber, to complete construction of the Project or obtaining conventional financing in order to complete the project and payoff the allowed National Lumber claim or an entire refinancing of the remaining units.

The cohesive and comprehensive financing plan presented in the Liquidating Plan attached hereto as Exhibit A proposes a custom construction completion for each unit under an orderly sale process. The Debtor's goal is to pay 100% of the allowed secured and unsecured claims prior to any distribution to the equity class, through the Debtor's completion of the Project.

Sale Procedures

The Debtor continues construction of the remaining units of the Project. Post-Confirmation, and in accordance with the Settlement Agreement with UB Properties described below, as assigned to National Lumber, Debtor will continue to construct and sell the units. Upon receipt of an offer not less than 10% below the Listing Price stated in Exhibit C of this Disclosure Statement, the Reorganized Debtor will be authorized to accept the offer and negotiate a purchase and sale agreement. The Debtor will provide notice to the secured parties of the (a) buyer's name; (b) unit number; (c) sale price; (d) closing date, and (e) estimated cost of completing the unit. The Confirmed Debtor shall also provide the secured parties a copy of the executed Purchase and Sale Agreement.

Upon the sale of a Unit, National Lumber will receive no less than the minimum payoff as agreed to in the Settlement Agreement. All remaining funds from the sale, after payment of the DIP Facility, National Lumber first mortgage, National Lumber second mortgage, and customary costs of closing, will be for the Reorganized Debtor's use in order to pay necessary and reasonable costs to continue development, insurance, and the maintenance of the Project. Necessary and reasonable costs shall include priority Chapter 11 administrative costs of a minimum payment of \$25,000 per unit to Debtor's counsel and current amounts owed to the United States Trustee.

Upon payment in full of National Lumber's ' loan, the Debtor will begin making payments to the balance of fees owed to Chapter 11 Debtor's counsel as approved by the court, then , Avidia Bank will receive payment until its claim is paid in full. Any remaining proceeds after payment of the secured claims will be used to pay all other outstanding administrative claims, priority claims, and fund the Plan Fund, as defined in the Plan, in the order of priority established by the Bankruptcy Code.

In the event the Debtor, or an Independent Fiduciary, successfully challenges the lien of Avidia, as described below, any funds they would receive under this sale procedure would be used to pay any outstanding secured claims, administrative claims, priority claims, or fund the Plan Fund in accordance with the priority of claims established by the Bankruptcy Code.

Summary

In summary, it is the Debtor's belief that the history of the Project and the financial analysis and projections provided herein demonstrate the ability of the Debtor to successfully complete this project. It is only the delays and court proceedings from disputes with previous lenders that have undermined and delayed project completion. As a matter of equity and this Debtor's right under the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtor should, along with Pentagon Construction as the Project's construction manager and the owner of all of the Project permits and the exclusive licensee of all of the Project plans and designs, be provided with the opportunity to build, sell and complete this Project as originally intended and as originally contemplated at the initiation of the Loan with all secured lenders.

As protection of the rights of the Creditor Body and the Estate, the Amended Plan will provide, if necessary, for the appointment of an independent fiduciary or court appointed professional, if so ordered by the Court, that will, without limitation to any and all rights under the Bankruptcy Code and Rules and Title 11, investigate any and all claims and causes of action that the Debtor's bankruptcy estate holds or has rights to recover in the form of funds, avoidance of liens, to seek the return of any preferential payment or otherwise augment the Estate of the Debtor for the benefit of Creditors.

Causes of Action

UB Properties, LLC/United Bank

On April 29, 2016 United filed a proof of claim in the Debtor's case in the amount of \$2,761,533.17 plus fees, costs and ongoing interest. On June 14, 2016 the Debtor filed an adversary proceeding against UB that asserted claims for *inter alia* (1) Breach of Contract; (2) Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; and (3) Violation of M.G.L. ch. 93A – Unfair and Deceptive Practices. On September 9, 2016, UB, through its counsel filed a motion to dismiss the Debtor's Complaint.

On October 24, 2016 the Debtor and UB³ entered into a Settlement Agreement resolving the claim of UB and establishing time frames and release prices for construction of the remaining units. On October 28, 2016 the Debtor filed a *Motion to Approve the Settlement Agreement* (docket no. 305) and was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on November 15, 2016. Below is a summary of the terms of the agreement:

1. National Lumber First Mortgage Claim. National Lumber has an allowed secured claim of \$2,649,340.28 as of October 5, 2016, exclusive on ongoing attorney's fees and costs.
 - a. If the Debtor pays the National Lumber claim in full on or before September 15, 2017, the Debtor will receive a \$100,000 discount on

³ This claim has been assigned to National Lumber pursuant to *Transfer of Claim Other Than For Security* (docket no. 391).

the Claim, and if the Debtor pays the National Lumber claim in full on or before September 30, 2017, the Debtor will receive a \$50,000 discount on the Claim.

2. Minimum Unit Release Payments. National Lumber must receive not less than (a) \$310,000 from the sale of Unit Nos. 6, 7 and 10; (b) \$340,000 from the sale of Unit No. 11; (c) \$400,000 from the sale of Unit Nos. 8 and 9; and (d) \$430,000 on the sale of Unit Nos. 4 and 5.
3. Sale Schedule. Debtor shall execute and obtain Court approval of:
 - a. One additional signed purchase and sale agreement on or before December 15, 2016 with a sale to close on or before March 1, 2017 and National Lumber paid the Minimum Unit Release Prices (as defined in the Settlement Agreement);
 - b. At least three additional signed purchase and sale agreement on or before May 31, 2017 (exclusive of 3.a above) with the sales to close on or before August 31, 2017 and National Lumber paid the Minimum Unit Release Prices (as defined in the Settlement Agreement);
 - c. At least two additional signed purchase and sale agreements on or before August 31, 2017 (exclusive of 3.a and 3.b above) with the sales to close on or before October 15, 2017 and National Lumber paid the Minimum Unit Release Prices (as defined in the Settlement Agreement);
 - d. All unsold units under agreement on or before June 1, 2018 with the sale to close by July 15, 2018 and National Lumber paid the Minimum Unit Release Prices (as defined in the Settlement Agreement).

Avidia Bank

The Debtor, or the Independent Fiduciary appointed to pursue claims under the Plan intends to file an adversary proceeding against Avidia Bank in order to strip its lien on the Debtor's property. All funds borrowed from Avidia were directly deposited into an account under the name of Pentagon Construction and primarily for the benefit of Pentagon and its business. A portion of these funds (approximately 85% were used to construct the interior of the units and common areas. Avidia had filed State Court actions against the Debtor, Pentagon and Mr. Buckley. Injunctions obtained at the outset of the case by Avidia against the defendants were later dissolved by the State Court.

Pentagon Construction

Pentagon Construction, owned by the Debtor's principal, Mr. Buckley is the primary contractor and builder on this Project. At all times it was disclosed to all the secured parties and other creditors that Pentagon would be and is the primary builder and general manager of the Debtor's project and is tasked for the completion of the units. Pentagon has agreed with the Debtor to complete the initial build-out of each unit for an approximate price of \$140,000 per unit. (Larger units may cost a bit more because of the square footage increases). Prior to the

filing of the chapter. 11 Petition, the Debtor consented to liens on the Debtor's property (Avidia & National Lumber) that allowed the project to move forward. The Debtor disclosed at the initial creditor meetings and subsequent hearings and pleadings that a substantial majority, (85-90%) but not all, of the funds received by Pentagon were for the benefit of the Debtor. Thus the Debtor has a potential claim against Pentagon, (and possibly Mr. Buckley depending on the final facts) for the recovery of funds pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code. As is the case with Avidia, this Liquidating Plan will provide that an Independent Fiduciary may be appointed to investigate and recommend or recover any funds that are due the Estate.

Dennis P. Geisser & Sons

On May 5, 2016 the Debtor and Geisser filed a *Motion to Approve Compromise of Claim* (docket no. 204). The settlement agreement was approved by the Court on May 27, 2016 (docket no. 228). The Parties settled all claims against each other and from the bond posted against Geisser's mechanic's lien the Debtor received \$20,000, Geisser received \$26,000 and the remaining funds were paid to Steven Buckley. Mr. Buckley used the funds to continue to support this project via Pentagon Construction.

Mina Kairalla

On March 15, 2013, the Debtor and Mina Kairalla secured a loan of \$300,000 by entering into a purchase and sale agreement for one of the smaller 1800 sq foot units at the uncompleted project that would close after 5 other units had sold if the loan had not been repaid. In the event the loan was not repaid, the agreement provided Kairalla the opportunity to select among the unfinished 1800 sq. foot units, and select materials, flooring, cabinets, hardware, etc. and provide 50% costs for any upgrades. Together with the adjustments and taxes and condominium fees due, the parties would thereafter determine the "Balance due at closing". Disagreements between the parties at the end of 2013 resulted in the parties terminating the agreement and the debtor repaying \$100,000 of the \$300,000 loan to Mina in January and February 2014. Accordingly, it is the debtor's position that the agreement has been terminated, is no longer enforceable, and that Mina holds an unsecured claim in the amount of \$200,000. Mr. Kairalla's allowed claim will be treated as a Class Six claim and will share, pro-rata, in the distribution proposed in the Plan.

Mina has disputed the termination of the agreement and sought to specifically enforce the Debtor's obligation to convey to him a deed for one of the 1800 sq foot units. On March 28, 2016 Mina Kairalla filed a proof of claim in the amount of \$300,000 asserting that the claim is secured by a purchase agreement for one of the development units. On April 24, 2016, Debtor objected to the claim. A non-evidentiary hearing was held on May 16, 2016 and continued to June 28, 2016. On June 13, 2016 Mr. Kairalla filed an adversary proceeding against the Debtor demanding specific performance of the agreement and on July 15, 2016 the Debtor filed its answer and counterclaims. On March 18, 2017 Kairalla filed a *Motion for Summary Judgment* (docket no. 61). Debtor's response to the summary judgment was filed on June 28, 2017 and

after hearing, Kairalla's Motion was denied. There is presently a trial scheduled on this matter for November 29, 2017.

In the event that Mina sustains his burden of proof and establishes that the agreement remains enforceable under state law, the Debtor intends to reject the agreement pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 365 because bankruptcy law is settled that "[r]ejection of an agreement for the purchase of real estate by a purchaser not in possession of the real estate is one of those areas where the Bankruptcy Code bars enforcement of the right to specific performance under state law." In re Malden Brooks Farm, LLC, 435 B.R. 81, 84 (Bankr. D. Mass. 2010). In such event, the bankruptcy code would provide Mina with a junior lien for the remaining amount of his deposit (\$200,000). See 11 U.S.C. 365(j).

Kairalla's Position

~~Debtor's counsel reached out to Kairalla's counsel for his position on Kairalla's claim. At the deadline for filing this Fourth Amended Disclosure Statement, Kairalla's counsel had not provided a position to be included in this Disclosure Statement. Kairalla may file and serve a supplement on his position to the Debtor's creditors. Kairalla's counsel provides the following description of Kairalla's claim:~~

~~"This creditor claims that on or about March 15, 2013, he entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with the debtor whereby he agreed to buy and the debtor sell a unit of 1800 square feet, more or less, for \$300,000. Kairalla paid the debtor \$300,000, but certain alleged conditions precedent never occurred, and the debtor claims that it unilaterally cancelled the contract and refunded \$100,000 of the \$300,000, which Kairalla disputes. It is undisputed that Kairalla has a claim of at least \$200,000. The dispute is the subject of a pending Adversary Proceeding. The debtor claims that the contract was cancelled, or that it is executory and can be rejected in the plan, which it intends to do. Kairalla contends that since he paid the full agreed upon consideration, the contract is not executory within the meaning of the classic Countryman definition of "executory". A trial on the matter is scheduled for the end of November. If the court rejects the debtor's position altogether, the debtor will be required to convey a unit of 1800 square feet more or less, in accordance with the contract. If the court *accepts* the debtor's position altogether, then Mr. Kairalla will have a claim of at least \$200,000. If the court finds that the contract is executory and allows the debtor to reject it, Mr. Kairalla will be entitled to rejection damages within the meaning of § 365 and lien in the amount of the damages pursuant to § 365(j). The likely result probably lies somewhere in the middle of the two positions."~~

VI. PROPOSED PLAN OF LIQUIDATION

In addition to the preceding summary of the unit sales and the payment and release schedule proposed in Article V above the following is a summary of the significant provisions of the Plan of Liquidation and is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the Plan itself, a copy of which accompanies this Disclosure Statement. In the event and to the extent that the description of the Plan of Liquidation contained in this Disclosure Statement is inconsistent with any provisions of the Plan of Liquidation, the provisions of the Plan of Liquidation shall control

and take precedence. Further, the provisions of the Plan of Liquidation are subject to the provisions of the Settlement Agreement executed by and among UB Properties, the Debtor, Pentagon Construction, Inc., and Samoset Development, Corp dated October 24, 2016 (Doc. No. 304) and approved by an order of the Court dated November 15, 2016 (Doc. No. 317). In the event and to the extent that the provisions of this Disclosure Statement or the Plan of Liquidation are inconsistent with the Settlement Agreement, the provisions of the Settlement Agreement shall control and take precedence. All creditors are urged to carefully read the Plan of Liquidation.

The amounts set forth as due to holders of unclassified and classified claims are estimates only, based upon the Debtor's Schedules and/or its beliefs as to amounts due to holders of the various claims. The Debtor has not completed a claims review based upon the proofs of claims that have been filed although it believes disputed claims will be minimal. The ultimate amount due to the various holders of claims will be determined upon completion of the claims objection process.

6.1 Unclassified Claims.⁴

As provided in Section 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, Administrative Expense Claims and Priority Tax Claims are not classified for the purposes of voting on, or receiving distributions under, the Plan. All such Claims are instead treated separately in accordance with the terms set forth in Article II of the Plan.

A. Administrative Expense Claims.

The Debtor is liable for all post-petition administrative claims that accrue prior to Plan confirmation. Exclusive of Professional Fees, the Debtor estimates that there will be minimal administrative expense claims. For the period from the Petition Date through the date of this Disclosure Statement, the Debtor utilized its cash from operations to pay all administrative claims as those claims arose.

Under the Plan, Administrative Expense Claims are treated as follows:

(1) General. Except for Professional Fee Claims and except as otherwise agreed to by the Debtor and the holder of an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim, each such holder shall be paid in full in Cash on the earlier of: (i) the date such Allowed Administrative Expense Claim becomes due in accordance with its terms; and (ii) the Effective Date. If the Debtor disputes any portion of an Administrative Expense Claim, the Debtors shall pay the Allowed amount of such Administrative Expense Claim within five (5) days after the entry of a Non-Appealable Order with respect to the allowance of such disputed Administrative Expense Claim.

(2) U.S. Trustee's Fees. The outstanding fees due to the United States Trustee, (the "UST") pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1930 shall be paid in full on or before the Effective Date. All

⁴ Any description in this section of the Disclosure Statement of any claim against the Debtor does not constitute an admission that the claim is an Allowed Claim or that the Debtor agrees with the amount of the claim. The Debtor reserves all of its rights, claims and defenses with respect to any and all claims.

ongoing fees owed to the UST shall be paid as part of the Closing costs upon the sale of each unit and shall be included in the HUD Settlement statement with a check made payable directly to the UST.

(3) Professional Compensation and Expense Reimbursement Claims.

- (i) Within thirty (30) days after the Effective Date, each Professional shall file a final application for the allowance of compensation for services rendered or reimbursement of expenses incurred through and including the Effective Date. Any such application granted by the Bankruptcy Court shall be paid: (1) within fifteen days of the entry of the order of the Bankruptcy Court approving such application, unless a stay of the order approving the application is obtained; or (2) upon such other terms as may be mutually agreed upon between the Professional and the Debtor or Confirmed Debtor.
- (ii) All fees and expenses of Professionals for services rendered after the Effective Date shall be paid by the Confirmed Debtor upon receipt of reasonably detailed invoices in such amounts and on such terms as such Professional and the Confirmed Debtor may agree. No further order or authorization from the Bankruptcy Court shall be necessary to permit the Confirmed Debtor to pay the fees and expenses of Professionals for services rendered after the Effective Date.
- (iii) Real Estate brokers employed by the Estate are paid upon the closing of each sale as approved and allowed by the Court.
- (iv) The appraiser, Stephen De Castro, employed by the Debtor has been paid by Mr. Buckley and he was paid the balance owed (\$3,180) from the funds received by Mr. Buckley from the Geisser bond claim that has been paid.
- (v) The Chapter 7 Trustee, Donald Lassman is owed approximately \$5,900 and will be paid prior to the Effective Date.

B. Priority Tax Claims.

At the sole election of the Debtor, each holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim against each such Debtor, if any, shall be paid either: (a) upon such terms as may be agreed to between the Debtor and the holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim; (b) in full in Cash on the later of the Effective Date or the date that such Allowed Priority Tax Claim would have been due if the Bankruptcy Cases had not been commenced; or (c) in installment payments of Cash commencing on the Effective Date and (i) of a total value as of the Effective Date equal to the Allowed amount of such Claim, (ii) over a period ending not later than five (5) years from the Petition Date, and (iii) in a manner not less favorable than the most favored General Unsecured Claim under the Plan (other than the manner provided to the holders of Convenience Class Claims).

6.2 Classification.

The Claims against and Equity Interests in the Debtor are categorized below for all purposes under the Plan including voting, confirmation and distribution pursuant to sections 1122 and 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. A Claim or Equity Interest is classified in a particular Class only to the extent that the Claim or Equity Interest qualifies within the description of that Class, and is classified in other Classes to the extent that any portion of the Claim or Equity Interest falls within the description of such other Classes. A Claim is placed in a particular Class for the purpose of receiving distributions pursuant to the Plan only to the extent that such Claim is an Allowed Claim in that Class and such Claim has not been paid, released or otherwise settled prior to the Effective Date.

6.2.1 Class 1 – National Lumber DIP Facility.

- (a) Classification. Class 1 consists of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claims.
- (b) Impairment and Voting. The Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim is unimpaired under the Plan. The holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim shall not be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.
- (c) Claim Treatment. In full and complete satisfaction, settlement, discharge and release of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim, the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim shall receive payment in accordance with the terms of the, the Loan Documents and the DIP Financing Motion, as approved by entry of a court order dated June 13, 2017 and the Closing of the Loan Documents, or (ii) treatment as agreed between the respective Debtor and the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim.
- (d) Liens. The Liens held by the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility's Secured Claim shall be treated as follows.
 - (i) Retention of Liens. The Liens on National Lumber's DIP Facility's Collateral shall be retained by the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim to secure the payment of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim pursuant to the Plan.
 - (ii) Release of Liens. With respect to a sale of National Lumber DIP Facility's Collateral under the Plan, the Liens on National Lumber DIP Facility's Collateral shall be discharged and released as follows:
 - (1) Notice of Closing. The Debtor shall provide the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim with at least five (5) days' notice of the scheduled closing of a sale of National Lumber DIP Facility's Collateral

under the Plan, which include the units that are completed and sold (or refinanced) as a result of the National Lumber DIP Facility funding.

- (2) Delivery of Discharge. At least two (2) Business Days prior to the scheduled closing of a sale or a refinancing of National Lumber DIP Facility's Collateral, the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility's Secured Claim shall deliver to closing attorney a discharge and release of its Liens on the Collateral to be sold/refinanced.
- (3) Payment/Recording of Discharge. Within one (1) Business Day after the closing of a sale/refinance of National Lumber DIP Facility's Collateral, the Confirmed Debtor shall deliver the proceeds of such sale to the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim in accordance with the terms of the DIP Financing Motion. Upon the delivery of the proceeds of the transfer of National Lumber DIP Facility's Collateral to the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim, National Lumber DIP Facility's Lien on the Collateral sold or refinanced shall be deemed discharged and released, and the closing attorney shall cause the discharge and release of the Lien on the Collateral to be recorded.
- (iii) Discharge of Liens. Upon payment in full of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim against the Debtor: (i) all Liens securing the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim against such Debtor shall be deemed canceled, discharged and released, and (ii) the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim shall deliver to the Confirmed Debtor, within one (1) Business Day of the payment in full of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim, all UCC terminations, mortgage discharges and any other documents necessary to effect the discharge and release of the Liens on the Debtor's Property.
- (e) Indubitable Equivalent. The holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim shall receive such additional or other treatment as may be necessary, as agreed to between the Debtor and the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Claim or as determined by the Bankruptcy Court, to permit the holder of the Allowed National Lumber DIP Facility Secured Claim to realize the indubitable equivalent of its Allowed Claim.

- (f) Loan Documents. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Plan and any of the National Lumber DIP Facility Loan Documents, the terms of the National Lumber DIP Facility Loan Documents.

6.2.2 Class 2 – National Lumber First Secured Claim.

- (a) Classification. Class 2 consists of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim.
- (b) Impairment and Voting. The Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim is impaired under the Plan. The holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.
- (c) Claim Treatment. In full and complete satisfaction, settlement, discharge and release of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim, the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim shall receive payments in accordance with the Settlement Agreement approved by this Court on November 15, 2016 until the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim is paid in full;
- (d) Liens. The Liens held by the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim shall be treated as follows.
 - (1) Retention of Liens. The Liens on National Lumber's Collateral shall be retained by the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim to secure the payment of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim pursuant to the Plan. The National Lumber First Secured Liens shall be subordinated to the Lien of National Lumber DIP Facility liens, in accordance with the DIP Financing Motion.
 - (2) Release of Liens. With respect to a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral under the Plan, the Liens on National Lumber's Collateral shall be discharged and released as follows:
 - (3) Notice of Closing. The Debtor shall provide the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim with at least five (5) days' notice of the scheduled closing of a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral under the Plan.
 - (4) Delivery of Discharge. At least one (1) Business Days prior to the scheduled closing of a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral, the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim shall deliver to closing attorney a discharge and release of its Liens on the Collateral to be sold/refinanced (the Unit Release).

- (5) Payment/Recording of Discharge. Within one (1) Business Day after the closing of a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral Unit(s), the Confirmed Debtor shall deliver the proceeds of such sale or refinance to the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement. Upon the delivery of the proceeds of a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral to the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim, National Lumber's Lien on the Collateral Unit(s) sold/refinanced shall be deemed discharged and released, and the closing attorney shall cause the discharge and release of the Lien on the Collateral to be recorded.
- (6) Discharge of Liens. Upon payment in full of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim against the Debtor: (i) all Liens securing the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim against such Debtor shall be deemed canceled, discharged and released, and (ii) the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim shall deliver to the Confirmed Debtor, within ten (10) Business Days of the payment in full of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim, all UCC terminations, mortgage discharges and any other documents necessary to effect the discharge and release of the Liens on the Debtor's Property.
- (e) Liens on Additional Collateral: National Lumber will retain its lien on the additional collateral located at 51 Manomet Street, Hull and 10 Malta Street, Hull, until such time as the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim against the Debtor is paid in full. .
- (f) Indubitable Equivalent. The holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim shall receive such additional or other treatment as may be necessary, as agreed to between the Debtor and the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim or as determined by the Bankruptcy Court, to permit the holder of the Allowed National Lumber First Secured Claim to realize the indubitable equivalent of its Allowed Claim.

6.2.3 Class 3 – Dennis Geisser & Sons, LLC Secured Claim.

- (a) Classification. Class 3 consists of the Geisser Secured Claim.
- (b) Impairment and Voting. The Geisser Claim is unimpaired under the Plan. The holder of the Geisser Secured Claim shall not be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan as this Claim shall be disallowed.
- (c) Claim Treatment. On April 29, 2016 the Debtor and Geisser entered into a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release resolving the claim of

Geisser. On May 5, 2016, Debtor filed a Motion to Approve Compromise of Claim, which was approved by the Court on or about May 27, 2016.

- (d) Liens. The Liens held by the holder of the Geisser Secured Claim shall be treated as follows.
 - (i) Retention of Liens. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Liens on the Collateral shall be discharged, dissolved and released upon approval of the Motion to Approve Compromise and payment of funds from the bond company.

6.2.4 Class 4 – National Lumber Second Secured Claim.

- (a) Classification. Class 4 consists of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim.
- (b) Impairment and Voting. The Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim is not impaired under the Plan. The holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.
- (d) Claim Treatment. In full and complete satisfaction, settlement, discharge and release of the Allowed National Lumber Secured Claim, the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Secured Claim shall receive either: (i) payments in accordance with the release price stated in the Distribution Schedule attached as Exhibit B to this Disclosure Statement, until their allowed claim as determined by this Court is paid in full; or (ii) treatment as agreed between Debtor and the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Secured Claim. Liens. The Liens held by the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim shall be treated as follows.
 - (i) Retention of Liens. After a determination by this Court as to the validity, amount and extent of its claims and liens, *if any*, the Liens or claims on National Lumber's Collateral shall be retained by the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim to secure the payment of the Allowed National Claim Second Secured Claim pursuant to the Plan. The National Lumber Liens shall be subordinated to the Lien of National Lumber DIP Facility and National Lumber First Secured Claim, in accordance with the DIP Financing Motion.
 - (ii) Release of Liens. With respect to a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral under the Plan, the Liens on National Lumber's Collateral shall be discharged and released as follows:
 - (1) Notice of Closing. The Debtor shall provide the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim,

if any, with at least five (5) days' notice of the scheduled closing of a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral under the Plan.

- (2) Delivery of Discharge. At least two (2) Business Days prior to the scheduled closing of a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral, the holder of the Allowed National Lumber's Second Secured Claim shall deliver to closing attorney a discharge and release of its Liens on the Collateral Unit to be sold.
- (3) Payment/Recording of Discharge. Within one (1) Business Day after the closing of a sale or refinance of National Lumber's Collateral Unit, the Confirmed Debtor shall either escrow or deliver (subject to any Court order or stipulation between the Debtor and National Lumber) the proceeds of such sale/refinance to the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim in accordance with the terms of the DIP Financing Motion. Upon the delivery of the proceeds of a sale/refinance of National Lumber's Collateral to the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim, National Lumber's Lien on the Collateral Unit(s) sold/refinanced shall be deemed discharged and released, and the closing attorney shall cause the discharge and release of the Lien on the Collateral.
- (iii) Discharge of Liens. Upon payment in full of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim, if any and as determined by the Bankruptcy Court, against the Debtor: (i) all Liens securing the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim against such Debtor shall be deemed canceled, discharged and released, and (ii) the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim shall deliver to the Confirmed Debtor, within one (1) Business Day of the payment in full of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim, all UCC terminations, mortgage discharges and any other documents necessary to effect the discharge and release of the Liens on the Debtor's Property.
- (e) Indubitable Equivalent. The holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim shall receive such additional or other treatment as may be necessary, as agreed to between the Debtor and the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim or as determined by the Bankruptcy Court, to permit the holder of the Allowed National Lumber Second Secured Claim to realize the indubitable equivalent of its Allowed Claim.

6.2.5 Class 5 – Avidia Secured Claim.

- (a) Classification. Class 5 consists of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim.
- (b) Impairment and Voting. The Allowed Avidia Secured Claim is impaired under the Plan. The holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.
- (c) Claim Treatment. Debtor asserts that the Avidia Claim is voidable and will seek to have this Court void the lien by the Debtor, Confirmed Debtor or appointment of an Independent Fiduciary who has evaluated the facts and legal basis for the claims and rights of the Holder of this Class Claimant. If Debtor or Independent Fiduciary is successful in its adversary proceeding, Avidia will be treated as a claimant in Class 6 of the Plan. If Debtor or Independent Fiduciary is unsuccessful, in full and complete satisfaction, settlement, discharge and release of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim, the holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim shall receive either: (i) payments in accordance with the release price stated in the Distribution Schedule attached as Exhibit B to this Disclosure Statement, until their allowed claim as determined by this Court is paid in full; or (ii) treatment as agreed between the Debtor and the holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim. While a determination is pending on the validity of the Avidia Secured Claim, the Debtor will reserve the amount (release price), if any, stated in Exhibit B in a separate fund upon the sale or refinance of each Unit and Avidia will provide the appropriate and required lien release in accordance with 6.2.5(d)(ii). In the event the lien is declared void, those funds reserved from each sale will be for payment of outstanding secured claims, administrative, and unsecured claims.
- (d) Liens. The Liens held by the holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim shall be treated as follows.
 - i. Retention of Liens. After a determination by this Court as to the validity, amount and extent of its claims and liens, *if any*, the Liens on Avidia's Collateral shall be retained by the holder of the Allowed Avidia Claim to secure the payment of the Allowed Avidia Claim pursuant to the Plan. The Avidia Liens shall be subordinated to the Lien of National Lumber DIP Facility, National Lumber First Secured Claim, and National Lumber Second Secured Claim, in accordance with the DIP Financing Motion.
 - (ii) Release of Liens. With respect to a sale of Avidia's Collateral under the Plan, the Liens on Avidia's Collateral shall be discharged and released as follows (Unit Release):

(1) Notice of Closing. The Debtor shall provide the holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim, if any, with at least five (5) days' notice of the scheduled closing of a sale or refinancing of Avidia's Collateral under the Plan.

(2) Delivery of Discharge. At least two (2) Business Days prior to the scheduled closing of a sale or refinancing of Avidia's Collateral Unit(s), the holder of the Allowed Avidia's Secured Claim shall deliver to closing attorney a discharge and release of its Liens on the Collateral Unit(s) to be sold or refinanced.

(3) Payment/Recording of Discharge. In accordance with the terms of the Plan and payments made in accordance with Exhibit B, if any, within one (1) Business Day after the closing of a sale or refinancing of Avidia's Collateral Unit(s), Avidia's Lien on the Collateral Unit(s) sold or refinanced shall be deemed discharged and released, and the closing attorney shall cause the discharge and release of the Lien on the Collateral Unit(s) sold/refinanced to be recorded.

(iii) Discharge of Liens. Upon payment of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim in accordance with Exhibit B, if any, as determined by the Bankruptcy Court, against the Debtor or the sale of the last unit: (i) all Liens securing the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim against such Debtor shall be deemed canceled, discharged and released, and (ii) the holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim shall deliver to the Confirmed Debtor, within one (1) Business Day of the payment, in accordance with Exhibit B, of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim, all UCC terminations, mortgage discharges and any other documents necessary to effect the discharge and release of the Liens on the Debtor's Property.

(e) Indubitable Equivalent. The holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim shall receive such additional or other treatment as may be necessary, as agreed to between the Debtor and the holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim or as determined by the Bankruptcy Court, to permit the holder of the Allowed Avidia Secured Claim to realize the indubitable equivalent of its Allowed Claim.

6.2.6 Class 6 – Allowed General Unsecured Creditors

(a) Classification. Class 6 consists of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims against the Debtor.

- (b) Impairment and Voting. Class 6 is impaired under the Plan. Each holder of a General Unsecured Claim shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.
- (c) Claim Treatment. In full and complete satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge, each holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim shall receive, commencing upon the later to occur of the Effective Date or the date such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, one of the following: (a) a Pro Rata share of the Plan Fund; or (b) treatment as agreed between the Confirmed Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee and the holder of the Allowed General Unsecured Claim.
- (d) Claims of Insiders. No Insiders of the Debtor shall receive any distributions on account of their Allowed Claims until the Allowed Claims of all non-Insider creditors have been paid in full.

6.2.7 Class 7 - Equity Interests.

- (a) Classification. Class 7 consists of the Allowed Equity Interests in 7 Bay Corp.
- (b) Impairment and Voting. Class 7 is impaired under the Plan and shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.
- (c) Treatment. On the Effective Date, the Equity Interests the Debtor shall be cancelled. To the extent that there are excess funds available after the payment of all the administrative, Priority and the Claims in Classes One thru Six, then the holders of claims in Class Seven shall be entitled to share, in any funds available for distribution.

6.3 Reservation of Rights With Respect to Claims.

The Debtor along with any Liquidating Trustee or Independent Fiduciary reserves the right to, among other things, (a) contest the right of the holder of any Claim to vote on the Plan, or designate the vote of the holder of any Claim (b) contest the right of the holder of any Claim to receive distributions under the Plan, and (c) seek to subordinate any Claim for inequitable conduct or otherwise.

6.4 Plan Implementation.

The Plan will be funded from the construction and sale of the Debtor's Property as well as the new value contribution by Debtor's principals, or entities controlled by Debtor's principal which has occurred during the course of the administration of the Chapter 11.

6.5 Sales of Property.

(a) Sale of Units. Confirmation of the Plan shall constitute authority for the Confirmed Debtor to continue to sell the remaining units of the project, pay the secured lenders, and distribute the proceeds and pay claims in accordance with the Distribution Schedule attached as Exhibit B and in accordance with the sale procedures described above.

6.6 Corporate Action.

All matters provided for in the Plan involving any corporate action required by the Debtor or the Confirmed Debtor in connection with the Plan shall be deemed to have occurred, and shall be in effect, without any requirement of further action by the Confirmed Debtor, its agents, representatives, members, managers, officers, directors or Affiliates.

6.7 Organization Documents and Good Standing.

As of the Effective Date, the Debtor's Organization Documents shall be amended as necessary to effectuate the terms of the Plan and shall become the Organization Documents of the Confirmed Debtor. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Plan and any of the Organization Documents, the terms of the Plan shall control. To the extent the Debtor is not in compliance as of the Effective Date with any state or local law requirements necessary to remain as an organized legal entity in good standing and/or remain authorized as an organized legal entity to conduct business in any jurisdiction, the Debtors and/or the Confirmed Debtor, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be in compliance with any such laws if they comply with such laws within six months after the Effective Date.

6.8 Vesting of Property.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, the Confirmed Debtor (as a Liquidating Trustee), as of the Effective Date, shall be vested with all of the assets of the Debtor.

6.9 Preservation of Causes of Action.

Except as provided in, and unless expressly waived, relinquished, exculpated, released, compromised or settled in the Plan, the Confirmation Order, any Non-Appealable Order, or in any contract, instrument, release or other agreement entered into or delivered in connection with the Plan, the Confirmed Debtor will exclusively retain and may enforce, and the Debtor expressly reserve and preserve for these purposes, in accordance with sections 1123(a)(5)(A) of the Bankruptcy Code, any Claims, demands, rights and Causes of Action that the Debtor or its respective Estate may hold against any person or entity. No preclusion doctrine, including, without limitation, the doctrines of res judicata, collateral estoppel, issue preclusion, claim preclusion, estoppel (judicial, equitable or otherwise) or laches shall apply to them by virtue of or in connection with the confirmation, consummation of effectiveness of the Plan. Debtor may hire an independent trustee/fiduciary to review any and all causes of action, including any actions against Debtor's principals and insider companies, and Avidia Bank.

6.10 Debtor's Continued Existence.

Following the Effective Date, the Confirmed Debtor shall remain in existence for the purpose of effectuating the Plan, including: (a) selling the remaining the units, (b) distributing the Net Proceeds of the sales of the Units in accordance with the Plan, (c) reviewing and objecting to Claims against the Debtor, (d) conducting an orderly wind down of the Confirmed Debtor's business and affairs, (e) initiating and prosecuting claims against any third parties and collecting sums owed to the Debtor as a result of such claims. Upon the Effective Date, the Confirmed Debtor shall each be vested with the standing of and with all rights, powers and benefits afforded to a "trustee" under the Bankruptcy Code. Upon the completion of administration of the Plan, the Confirmed Debtor shall be dissolved.

6.11 Default.

Subject to the provisions of the Debtor's Settlement Agreement with UB Properties dated October 24, 2016 (Doc. No. 304) and approved by an order of the Court dated November 15, 2016 (Doc. No. 317), no event of default under the Plan shall occur unless, in the event of a breach of the Debtor's or the Confirmed Debtor's obligations under the Plan, the holder of the Allowed Claim asserting the default shall provide written notice of such breach to the Confirmed Debtor and such breach is not cured: (i) in the event of a breach that can be cured by the payment of a sum of money, within ten (10) days of the Confirmed Debtor's receipt of such notice; and (ii) for any other breach, within thirty (30) days of the Confirmed Debtor's receipt of such notice, provided that, if such non-monetary breach cannot reasonably be cured within such 30-day period and the Confirmed Debtor have commenced curing such breach and continue to cure such breach, the thirty (30) day period shall be extended for such time as is reasonably necessary to cure such breach.

6.12 Compromises.

After the Effective Date and except as otherwise provided in the Plan, the Confirmed Debtor is authorized, without further Bankruptcy Court order or notice to creditors and/or parties in interest, to compromise, settle and/or otherwise dispose of any disputed Claims and/or Causes of Action provided that the amount in controversy is \$25,000 or less. If the amount in controversy is greater than \$25,000, then the Confirmed Debtor must seek Bankruptcy Court approval.

6.13 Retention of Professionals.

The Confirmed Debtor may retain such attorneys (including special counsel), accountants, advisors, expert witnesses, and other professionals as it considers advisable without necessity of approval of the Court. Persons who served as Professionals to the Debtor prior to the Effective Date may provide services to the Confirmed Debtor. The fees and expenses of the Confirmed Debtor and professionals retained by it shall be paid by the Debtor in the ordinary course of business without the need for the approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

6.13 Final Decree.

It shall be the exclusive duty of the Confirmed Debtor to prepare and file a motion requesting that the Court enter a Final Decree in the Bankruptcy Case. After the Effective Date of the Plan, Confirmed Debtor may move for a Final Decree, prior to the sale of the last unit.

6.14 Assumption of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases.

Pursuant to Sections 1123(b)(2) and 365(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, any executory contract or unexpired lease (excluding insurance policies) that (a) has not expired by its own rejection with the approval of the Bankruptcy Court on or prior to the Confirmation Date, (b) is not the subject of a motion to assume or reject which is pending at the time of the Confirmation Date, or (b) is not designed by the Debtor as being an executory contract or unexpired lease to be assumed at the time of confirmation of the Plan, shall be deemed rejected on the Effective Date. This includes any alleged executory contract of Mina Kairalla, which is rejected. The entry of the Confirmation Order by the Bankruptcy Court shall constitute the approval of the rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases pursuant to this section of the Plan and Sections 365(a) and 1123(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code.

6.15 Payments Related to the Assumption of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases.

A. Payment of Claims Arising from Assumed Contracts and Leases. Any Allowed Claims arising from the assumption of an executory contract or unexpired lease will receive, in full and complete satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of such Claims and at the election of the Debtor, either: (i) payment in the ordinary course of business as and when such Allowed Claims become due pursuant to such executory contract or unexpired lease, or (ii) payment as agreed between the applicable Acquirer and the counter-party to the assumed contract or lease.

B. Disputed Claims and Bar Date. If there is a dispute regarding (i) the amount of any claim arising from the assumption or rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease, (ii) the ability of the applicable assignee to provide “adequate assurance of future performance,” within the meaning of Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, under a contract or lease to be assumed, or (iii) any other matter pertaining to the assumption or assumption and assignment of any contract or lease, the payment of any Claim related to the foregoing will be made following entry of a Non-Appealable Order resolving the dispute and approving the assumption.

6.16 Rejection Damage Claims.

If the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease by the Debtor results in a Claim by the other party or parties to such contract or lease, any claim for damages, if not previously evidenced by a filed proof of claim, shall be forever barred and shall not be enforceable against the Estate, the Confirmed Debtor and their respective properties, agents, successors, or assigns, unless a proof of claim is filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served upon counsel for the Debtor on or before thirty (30) days following the later to occur of: (a) the rejection of such executory contract or unexpired lease, and (b) the Confirmation Date. Unless

otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court or provided in the Plan, all such Claims for which proofs of claim are timely filed will be treated as General Unsecured Claims subject to the provisions of the Plan. The Confirmed Debtor shall have the right to object to any such Claim for rejection damages in accordance with the Plan.

6.17 Satisfaction of Claims.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan or in an agreement by the Debtor that has been approved by the Bankruptcy Court, the distributions made pursuant to and in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions of the Plan are in full and final satisfaction, settlement and release as against the Debtor and the Confirmed Debtor of any debt or obligation of the Debtor that arose before the Effective Date, and any debt of the Debtors of a kind specified in Section 502(g), 502(h), or 502(i) of the Bankruptcy Code, and all Claims against the Debtor or its Estate of any nature, including, without limitation, any interest accrued thereon from and after the Petition Date, whether or not (i) a proof of claim based on such debt, obligation or Equity Interest is filed or deemed filed under Section 501 of the Bankruptcy Code, (ii) such Claim is Allowed under Section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code, or (iii) the holder of such Claim has accepted the Plan.

6.18 Injunction Relating to the Plan.

As of the Effective Date, all Persons are hereby permanently enjoined from commencing, continuing or enforcing in any manner or in any place, any action or other proceeding, whether directly, indirectly, derivatively or otherwise against the Debtor, its Estate or the Confirmed Debtor, on account of, or respecting any Claims, debts, rights, obligations, Causes of Action or liabilities discharged pursuant to the Plan, except to the extent expressly permitted under the Plan.

6.19 Releases.

Except as otherwise set forth in the Plan, as of the Effective Date, in consideration for, among other things, the obligations of the Debtor under the Plan and other contracts, instruments, releases, agreements or documents to be entered into or delivered in connection with the Plan, (a) each holder of a Claim or Interest that votes in favor of the Plan and (b) to the fullest extent permissible under applicable law, as such law may be extended or interpreted subsequent to the Effective Date, each Person that has held, holds or may hold a Claim or Equity Interest or any time was a creditor or equity holder of the Debtor and that does not vote on the Plan or votes against the Plan, in each case will be deemed to forever release, waive and discharge all claims (including any derivative claims), obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, rights, causes of action and liabilities (other than the right to enforce the Confirmed Debtor's obligations under the Plan and the contracts, instruments, releases, agreements and documents delivered under the Plan), whether liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, matured or unmatured, known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, then existing or thereafter arising in law, equity or otherwise, that are based in whole or in part on any act, omission, transaction or other occurrence taking place on or prior to the Effective Date in any way relating to a Debtor, the Bankruptcy Cases or the Plan that such entity has, had or may have against any of the Debtor, the Estate, the Estate's Assets, the Confirmed Debtor and/or the Confirmed

Debtor's Assets. The principal of the Debtor, Steven Buckley, Pentagon Construction, Inc. and Samoset Development Corp., are specifically excluded from this Release, as released parties.

6.20 Cancellation of Existing Indebtedness and Liens.

Except as may otherwise be provided in the Plan, on the Effective Date: (a) all credit agreements, promissory notes, mortgages, security agreements, invoices, contracts, agreements and any other documents or instruments evidencing Claims against the Debtor, together with any and all Liens securing same, shall be canceled, discharged and released without further act or action by any Person under any applicable agreement, law, regulation, order or rule, (b) the obligations of the Debtor thereunder shall be deemed canceled, discharged and released, and (c) all of the right, title and interest of any holder of such mortgages, deeds of trust, liens or other security interests, including any rights to any collateral thereunder, will revert to the Confirmed Debtor. To the extent deemed necessary or advisable by the Confirmed Debtor, any holder of a Claim shall promptly provide the Confirmed Debtor with an appropriate instrument of cancellation, discharge or release, as the case may be, in suitable form for recording wherever necessary to evidence such cancellation, discharge or release, including the cancellation, discharge or release of any Lien securing such Claim.

6.21 Exculpation.

Except as otherwise set forth in the Plan, neither the Debtor, the Confirmed Debtor nor any of their managers, advisors, attorneys, , successors or assigns, shall have or incur any liability to any holder of a Claim or an Interest, or any other party in interest, or any of their respective agents, employees, representatives, financial advisors, attorneys, or affiliates, or any of their successors or assigns, for any act or omission in connection with, relating to, or arising out of, the administration of these Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings, the pursuit of confirmation of the Plan, the Disclosure Statement, the consummation of the Plan, or the administration of the Plan or the property to be distributed under the Plan occurring prior to the Effective Date, provided that the terms of this Section 6.21 shall not apply to any liability for willful misconduct or ultra vires acts.

6.22 Setoffs.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, nothing contained in the Plan shall constitute a waiver or release by the Debtor, the Estate and/or the Confirmed Debtor of any rights of setoff each may have against any Person.

6.23 Tax Consequences of the Plan.

The following is a general summary of certain material federal income tax consequences of the Plan and the distributions provided under the Plan. This summary does not discuss all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular creditor in light of its individual investment circumstances or to certain creditors or shareholders subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws (for example, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, broker-dealers, life insurance companies, foreign corporations or individuals who are not citizens or residents of the United States). This summary does not discuss any aspects of state, local or foreign taxation. The impact on foreign holders of claims and equity interests is not discussed.

This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “IRC”), the Treasury regulations (including temporary regulations) promulgated thereunder, judicial authorities and current administrative rulings, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) by legislation, administration action or judicial decision. Moreover, due to a lack of definitive judicial or administrative authority or interpretation and the complexity of the transactions contemplated in the Plan, substantial uncertainties exist with respect to various tax consequences of the Plan. The Debtor has not requested a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to these matters and no opinion of counsel has been sought or obtained by the Debtor with respect thereto. There can be no assurance that the IRS or any state or local taxing authorities will not challenge any or all of the tax consequence of the Plan, or that such a challenge, if asserted, would not be sustained. **FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, CREDITORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES (FOREIGN, FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL) TO THEM OF THE PLAN. THE DEBTORS ARE NOT MAKING ANY REPRESENTATIONS REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN AS TO ANY CREDITOR NOR ARE THE DEBTORS RENDERING ANY FORM OF LEGAL OPINION AS TO SUCH TAX CONSEQUENCES.**

A. Federal Income Tax Consequences to the Debtor.

Cancellation of Indebtedness. Generally, the Debtor will realize cancellation of debt (“COD”) income to the extent, if at all, that the Debtors pays a creditor pursuant to the Plan an amount of consideration in respect of a Claim against the Debtor that is worth less than the amount of such Claim. For this purpose, the amount of consideration paid to a creditor generally will equal the amount of cash or the fair market value of property paid to such creditor. Because the Debtor will be in a bankruptcy case at the time the COD income is realized (if any is realized), the Debtor will not be required to include COD income in gross income, but rather will be required to reduce tax attributes by the amount of COD income so excluded.

B. Tax Consequences to Creditors.

In General. The federal income tax consequences of the implementation of the Plan to a holder of a Claim will depend, among other things, on: (a) whether such Claim constitutes a debt or a security for federal income tax purposes, (b) whether the holder of the Claim receives consideration in more than one tax year, (c) whether the holder of the Claim is a resident of the United States, (d) whether all the consideration received by the holder of the Claim is deemed to be received by the holder of the Claim as part of an integrated transaction, (e) whether the holder of the claim reports income using the accrual or cash method of accounting, and (f) whether the holder has previously taken a bad debt deduction or worthless security deduction with respect to the Claim.

Gain or Loss on Exchange. Generally, a holder of an Allowed Claim will realize a gain or loss on the exchange under the Plan of his or her allowed Claim for cash and other property in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of any cash and the fair market value on the date of the exchange of any other property received by the holder (other than

any consideration attributable to accrued but unpaid interest on the Allowed Claim), and (ii) the adjusted basis of the Allowed Claim exchanged therefor (other than basis attributable to accrued but unpaid interest previously included in the holder's taxable income). Any gain recognized generally may be a capital gain (except to the extent the gain is attributable to accrued but unpaid interest or accrued market discount, as described below) if the Claim was a capital asset in the hands of an exchanging holder, and such gain would be a long-term capital gain if the holder's holding period for the Claim surrendered exceeded one (1) year at the time of the exchange.

Any loss recognized by a holder of an Allowed Claim may be a capital loss if the Claim constitutes a "security" for federal income tax purposes or is otherwise held as a capital asset. For this purpose, a "security" is a debt instrument with interest coupons or in registered form.

C. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding.

Under the backup withholding rules of the Internal Revenue Code, holders of Claims may be subject to backup withholding at the rate of 31 percent with respect to payments made pursuant to the Plan unless such holder (i) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or (i) provides a correct taxpayer identification number and certifies under penalties of perjury that the taxpayer identification number is correct and that the holder is not subject to backup withholding because of a failure to report all dividends and interest income. Any amount withheld under these rules will be credited against the holder's federal income tax liability. Holders of Claims may be required to establish exemption from backup withholding or to make arrangements with respect to the payment of backup withholding.

THE FOREGOING IS INTENDED TO BE A SUMMARY ONLY AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAREFUL TAX PLANNING WITH A TAX PROFESSIONAL. THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN ARE COMPLEX AND, IN MANY AREAS, UNCERTAIN. ACCORDINGLY, EACH HOLDER OF A CLAIM OR EQUITY INTEREST IS URGED TO CONSULT WITH HIS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING SUCH TAX CONSEQUENCES.

VII. FEASIBILITY AND LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS

7.1 Feasibility of the Plan

Based on the sale of Debtor's real property, the Plan is feasible, in that the Debtor intends to complete construction of the remaining 8 units, pay the secured lenders in full, as well as administrative expenses, and distribute the remaining proceeds to the unsecured (trade) creditors. The Debtor intends to pay all creditors upon project completion.

7.2 Best Interests of Creditors and Comparison with Chapter 7 Liquidation.

As a condition to confirmation of the Plan, Section 1129(a)(7)(A)(ii) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that each holder of a claim or an interest in an impaired Class of Claims or Equity Interests must either accept the Plan or receive or retain at least the amount or value it would

receive if the Debtors were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code on the Effective Date of the Plan.

Upon conversion to Chapter 7, the Debtor's operations would cease and a trustee would be appointed to liquidate the Debtor's assets or National Lumber would move this Court to enter an order for relief from stay which would allow National Lumber to foreclose and marshal all the proceeds for its benefit to pay its claim first, with any remaining proceeds paid to Avidia, administrative expenses, and then general unsecured creditors. The liquidation of the Debtor's assets in Chapter 7 would result in substantial additional administrative costs as the Chapter 7 trustee would need to hire new professionals to analyze the Debtor's assets and, if necessary, liquidate any assets. This would likely delay payment of creditors and add additional administrative cost, all of which would likely reduce the dividend to creditors. Accordingly, in a Chapter 7 liquidation of the Debtor's assets, Debtor believes that only National Lumber would receive a dividend on account of its claims.

The costs to administer the Plan will be less than the costs to administer a Chapter 7 case. Funds available for General Unsecured Creditors would be reduced by the fees and expenses of the additional professionals which would be hired by the Chapter 7 trustee. Also, the funds available for General Unsecured Creditors would be reduced by the commission to which the Chapter 7 trustee would be entitled. It is projected under the Plan that General Unsecured Creditors will receive a dividend on account of their Allowed Claims. The Debtor believes that the return to General Unsecured Creditors will be more beneficial under that Plan compared to the result if the case were converted to Chapter 7.

The Debtor, therefore, believe that the conditions in Section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code have been satisfied.

Respectfully submitted,
The Debtor,
By its Attorneys,

/s/ John M. McAuliffe
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